

Marines Shoring Up 'Sand Bag City'

Shelling of Beirut's Airport Illustrates Risk to U.S. Force

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — "Welcome to Sand Bag City, Population 89," proclaims the handpainted sign at the fringes of Beirut's airport.

The residents of Sand Bag City are men from the U.S. Marine Corps.

"You see that hooch over there?" asked First Lieutenant Joseph Golebiowski. "That's mine. It's exactly 32 paces from the runway."

On Aug. 10, Druze gunners in the nearby hills fired 122mm rockets into the international airport, which was guarded by 1,200 Ma-

ries. One of the Marines was slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Golebiowski, 26, who is commander of a battery of 81mm mortars, was given the order to fire during the Druze attack — the first such order to the Marines since they came to Lebanon a year ago.

But the only thing the Marines fired were flares, which burst in the air over the target and descended slowly by parachute, brilliantly lighting up the night.

"We sent a message," said Lieutenant Golebiowski, grimacing as he padded through the hot sand toward his tent. "We could grab an-

other kind of round next time. It was just a little friendly greeting."

The episode illustrated the ambiguous role of the Marines, who, along with 4,000 French, Italian and British troops, are part of the multinational force that is supposed to be helping President Anwar Sadat assert his authority over the portion of Lebanon not occupied by Israelis or Syrians.

The Marines are in a passive situation. They are not a police force. Technically, they are not even a peacekeeping force. If they spot someone with a gun in what they can Hooterville or Khomineville — the latter refers to the Moslem Shiite slum area around the airport — they simply report their observation to the Lebanese Army.

In the coming weeks, however, Mr. Gemayel is expected to press the four NATO nations to extend their role, possibly moving south from the airport along the coastal road to help fill the vacuum when Israel pulls its troops back to the Awali River. There is not much enthusiasm among the four nations for this idea — and even less for moving into the Chouf Mountains to the south of Lebanon.

As the shelling of the airport hinted, a renewal of civil conflict in Lebanon risks embalming the Marines, or at least calling what at this point amounts to something of a bluff. Already, shelling between Druze and Christian militiamen in villages just above the airport has become a nightly ritual. Stray bullets occasionally ping into Marine positions.

"If they start, we'll be right in the middle of it," acknowledged Captain Bob Funk, 31, an artillery officer from Winter Park, Florida. "They shoot all over the place, and they [couldn't] care less about what they hit."

The Marines are fairly certain that last week's airport shelling was not aimed at them. When it started, soldiers from a Lebanese artillery unit being trained by the Marines sought help in aiming the 155mm guns — which the Lebanese had never fired — at Druze positions.

President Ronald Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, Robert C. McFarlane, received a cool reception in Saudi Arabia last week. The Saudis, without mentioning Syria, told Mr. McFarlane only that Israel must withdraw from Lebanon.

The officials said it still was too early to tell whether the Kuwaiti action was a further reflection of this trend among the Gulf states.

But, they added, the State Department is at a loss to explain why Kuwait rejected Mr. Grove.

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They added that the situation was especially puzzling because Mr. Grove, 54, was somewhat controversial, from the Israeli point of view, during his recently completed three-year assignment in Jerusalem.

In addition, the officials said, there is concern within the State Department that Kuwait's action might be part of a move by Gulf oil-producing states, which look to

Israel and its supporters have said frequently that the State Department's Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs has an anti-Israel bias because almost all its members have spent most of their careers in Arab countries and tend to view Middle East conflicts from an Arab perspective.

The department has tried to counter that objection by ensuring that a number of career officers specializing in the Middle East get first-hand experience in Israel. If the Kuwaiti action becomes a precedent, the officials said, there is a danger that Israel will become a "diplomatic ghetto" where diplomats are unwilling to serve because of possible limitations that assignments would put on their future posts.

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Group in U.S. Urges Ban on TV Ads For Life-Size Game of Stalk and Kill

The Associated Press

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois — The National Coalition on Television Violence wants to ban TV ads for an adult life-size war game that features simulated "declarations of war and duels to the death."

The game, being promoted by National Survival Game Inc. of New London, New Hampshire, is played by adults who stalk one another over wooded terrain, trying to shoot the "enemy" with paint pellets shot from pistols.

The Survival Game, already operating at scattered locations around the United States, is expected to be established in 200 private parks in the United States and Canada by the end of the year. Similar parks are planned in Western Europe and Australia, the company says.

"The commercialized promotion and spread of this war game is very dangerous," said Dr. Thomas Radecic, chairman of the division and professor of psychiatry at the University of Illinois School of Medicine.

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AIRPORT OPEN AGAIN — Passengers rushed to the ticket counters Tuesday at Beirut International Airport, seven days after it was closed by artillery attacks.

WORLD BRIEFS

Nigerian Election Violence Continues

LAGOS (UPI) — Further gains in gubernatorial elections Tuesday by President Shehu Shagari's National Party of Nigeria triggered fresh violence in two states and more charges of ballot-rigging.

With results in from eight of the 19 states, the party registered victories in Anambra, Bendel, Borno and Oyo. In Anambra, a stronghold of the Nigeria People's Party, the NPP chairman, Adeniran Ogundeyo, described his party's defeat by Mr. Shagari's as "barefaced robbery."

In Oyo state in western Nigeria, currently held by the Unity Party of Nigeria, demonstrators set fire to the federal television station in Abeokuta, disrupting transmission. Earlier, the police confirmed at least nine persons had been killed in election violence, with the worst trouble centered in Oyo state, a traditional UPN stronghold.

Swiss Panel Backs UN Membership

BERN (UPI) — The foreign affairs committee of the Swiss parliament voted Tuesday in favor of Switzerland joining the United Nations on condition that the nation's armed neutrality is guaranteed.

The vote — 26-6, with 2 abstentions — followed a government recommendation made in 1981 and renewed this year that Switzerland join the world body. The government plans to hold a national referendum on the question in 1985.

Switzerland has asked the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, for a special document under which the organization would undertake to always respect Swiss armed neutrality. Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said he would consider the proposal, officials said.

Aquino Reported on Way to Manila

NEW YORK (UPI) — Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the Filipino opposition leader, has left Boston on his way to Manila, ending a three-year self-imposed exile in the United States, his wife, Cory, confirmed Tuesday.

Mrs. Aquino said in a telephone interview that "my husband left alone Saturday on his way back to the Philippines." She declined to disclose the former senator's whereabouts for security reasons.

The political rival of President Ferdinand E. Marcos announced two weeks ago that he intended to return to Manila on Aug. 21, despite a government warning of a plot to assassinate him. Mr. Aquino, who said he did not believe the death threat, faced the possibility of being arrested and jailed in Manila, where he is accused of subversion, murder and illegal possession of arms.

Unions Seek Sanctions Against Chile

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The world's largest non-communist trade union group called on all countries Tuesday to isolate the government of President Augusto Pinochet of Chile.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which says it represents 85 million workers in 95 countries, said recent killings of unarmed demonstrators were proof of "the moral as well as economic bankruptcy of the Pinochet regime."

John Vanderven, head of the confederation, which sent a fact-finding mission to Chile in July, called on governments to halt all military aid to Chile and to make human and trade union rights a condition for all political, economic and financial contacts with the country.

Iran Hopes to Quadruple Production

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Mir Hossein Musavi of Iran presented Tuesday the Islamic republic's first five-year plan, the start of a project to quadruple production by the turn of the century.

The Iranian news agency IRNA quoted Mr. Musavi as telling parliament that the country's economy had a potential annual growth rate of 7 percent over the next 20 years.

He predicted the value of gross domestic production would rise to 34 billion rials (about \$400 billion) by the year 2003 from the current level of 8.2 billion rials.

Turkish Officials Close Second Paper

ISTANBUL (Reuters) — Martial law officials shut the conservative daily newspaper Milliyet, staff members said Tuesday night. It was the second large Turkish paper to be closed in a week.

The military authorities closed the rightist paper Tercuman, also in Istanbul, on Aug. 10. Neither publication was given a reason or told how long it must stay closed.

It is the first time since a 1980 military coup that Milliyet has been shut and the first time two major daily papers have been closed at the same time. The move may reflect government sensitivity to criticism of its close control of new political parties that want to contest general elections on Nov. 6.

Diplomatic Dispute Continues in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Oleg Sokolov, the acting Soviet ambassador to the United States, said that there has been "no progress whatsoever" toward resolving the case of a Soviet diplomat's son who may want asylum in the United States.

Mr. Sokolov met Monday with Richard R. Burt, an assistant secretary of state for European affairs, and declared afterward that the Russians would not yield in their refusal to allow U.S. officials to meet with Andrei Berezhko, the 16-year-old son of an embassy first secretary.

"We insist and continue to insist on an unimpeded departure of Andrei Berezhko and his family to the Soviet Union from the United States without any prior interviewing by anybody from the U.S. authorities," Mr. Sokolov said. "This is our position of principle."

NAACP Leader Opposes '84 Drive

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — The executive director of the NAACP, Benjamin Hooks, said Tuesday that 1984 would be the wrong time for a black presidential candidacy, because such a race would hinder efforts to defeat President Ronald Reagan if he ran for re-election.

Mr. Hooks also said that it was unrealistic to believe that a black contender could become president when there were no black governors or senators. "I don't believe we want to disillusion a lot of people into believing a black candidate could win the presidency," he said at a news conference.

Mr. Hooks said the organization's position had been formed before the Rev. Jesse Jackson became a possible contender. He said the NAACP's stance was not personally directed at Mr. Jackson.

For the Record

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel on Tuesday doubled the tax on Israelis traveling abroad to \$100 dollars as part of a series of austerity measures.

U.S. Health Panel Asks Further Study of VDTs

By Philip M. Boffey

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has rejected a recommendation by eminent scientists that no further research is needed into the health effects of video display terminals.

Mr. Boffey, who is both the chairman of the council of state and the head of the East German Communist Party, is expected to stay for three days. The discussions are likely to include trade agreements between the two countries.

In Gdansk, meanwhile, the provincial governor, Major General Mieczyslaw Cygan, said special court procedures had been established in courts to speed up processing of anyone engaged in demonstrating.

Even as he landed, the authorities in Gdansk were taking steps to discourage further attempts to organize demonstrations.

The visit of Mr. Honecker, who brooks little dissent in his own country, was widely taken by diplomats and the Polish government to mean that their neighbors now fear that General Wojciech Jaruzelski's tactic in dealing with Solidarnosc has been successful.

East Germany and Czechoslovakia, apparently fearful that the free union movement would spread, had been particularly critical of Solidarnosc and of early government efforts to placate it.

Mr. Honecker was greeted by a smiling General Jaruzelski and by salutes in the official press.

"A hearty welcome to Poland," said a headline in the Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu.

The regulations would remain in effect until Sept. 15, two weeks past the Aug. 31 anniversary of the signing of the agreement with shipyard strikers that gave birth to Solidarnosc.

Employers said that in many cases part-time workers are highly productive, sometimes more so than full-time workers, because

they work is concentrated. But some labor organizers, like Karin Nussbaum, president of District 9 to 5, a group associated with the Service Employees International Union, said companies are turning to part-time workers to thwart unions.

"There are two major purposes of part-time work," Miss Nussbaum said. "One is to reduce costs for employers and the other is to create an ever-more transient, temporary work force." Such a work force would be difficult for unions to organize, she said.

But part-time work remains attractive, particularly to homemakers, because of shorter hours and flexible schedules. Today, 30 percent of the nation's employed women and 13.1 percent of the employed men are part-time workers, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

And there are more than twice as many people who work part time because they want to than those who work part time but would rather work full time, the bureau said.

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Guatemalan Leftist Says Rightist Coup Has Aided Chances for Insurgency

By Christopher Dickey

Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — A leader of Guatemala's leftist guerrillas says their chances of mounting a successful revolution have improved since General Oscar Mejia Victores, the country's conservative defense minister, deposed President Efrain Rios Montt last week.

Sebastian Aguilar, a member of the directorate of the Revolutionary Organization of the Armed People, said in an interview that he represents his group in Mexico City in what he called a diplomatic capacity. He said that General Mejia Victores's Aug. 3 coup would have a "positive effect" on his organization's effort.

Mr. Aguilar called General Mejia Victores's announced plans to hold elections "an effort to distract attention" from what he called the government's repressive policies.

Guatemala's rebels have no interest at present in participating in elections, he said, or in negotiating with the rightist government.

Mr. Aguilar said General Mejia Victores is known for his "strong attacks and impolitic positions" in dealing with both domestic and international issues.

Indeed, the records of the governments they have fought have been among the rebels' greatest assets. For example, the Reagan administration has been unable to provide Guatemala with significant military aid because of international reaction to allegations of massacres and torture of insurgents.

General Mejia Victores is likely "to project an even more negative image of the military regime" than many of his predecessors, Mr. Aguilar said.

Although General Mejia Victores reportedly has taken steps to abolish the special courts that severely tried and then publicly executed 15 persons in the past year, he was one of their most outspoken supporters as defense minister.

After Pope John Paul II's unsuccessful attempt to obtain clemency for a group of condemned men in March, General Mejia Victores was quoted as saying there would be even more executions.

"You can't protect the people with prayers and parades," he was reported to have said.

Another cause for hope among

the rebels, Mr. Aguilar said, is the likelihood that the new regime will be unable to fight more effectively than did General Rios Montt.

The former president's campaign against the four principal Guatemalan guerrilla organizations, of which the Revolutionary Organization of the Armed People is one, was the most sophisticated, both militarily and politically, that the region has ever seen.

It was a pretty integral plan, pretty complete, that included political as well as military aspects," Mr. Aguilar said.

The guerrillas expect General Mejia Victores to return to a more traditional military response.

Mr. Aguilar said that such a strategy, even if given direct or indirect U.S. support, is not likely to prove effective.

In addition, the rebels are encouraged by renewed unity, after a period of dissension among the four groups.

In January 1982, when the insurgents seemed to be making strong headway against the government, they headed by General Romeo Lucas Garcia, the groups united under a front called the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unit.

The rebels continue to operate under that banner. But the overthrow of General Lucas Garcia in March 1982 and General Rios Montt.

Defense Minister in El Salvador Denies Report of Arms Pact With Guatemala

Reuters

SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran defense minister, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, has denied reports that El Salvador and Guatemala have reached a military cooperation agreement under which Guatemala would train Salvadoran soldiers in exchange for weapons.

General Vides Casanova said Monday that El Salvador could not afford to give up weapons needed for its fight against leftist insurgents.

"Maybe in the future, six months or a year from now, they could help us train troops," he said.

"But training would never be in exchange for other things. It would be a collaboration between two



Oscar Mejia Victores

FBI Said to Seek Polygraph Tests on Briefing Book

By Bob Woodward

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The FBI is seeking Justice Department permission to administer lie detector tests to about a dozen people to resolve inconsistencies that have developed during the investigation into how Ronald Reagan's 1980 presidential campaign obtained documents from the Carter White House, according to government sources.

Included on the list of those to whom the FBI wants to give polygraph tests are William J. Casey, the CIA director, and James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff.

Mr. Baker has said he received received Jimmy Carter's briefing papers for the 1980 presidential debate from Mr. Casey, who has said he does not recall seeing the papers or handing them to anyone.

A Justice Department spokesman, John K. Russell, said Monday that there would be no comment on methods the FBI might want to use in its investigation.

United Press International reported that federal law enforcement sources denied that the FBI was seeking Justice Department permission to give its detector tests to Reagan aides.

The sources said the FBI was considering asking the Justice Department for permission to administer polygraph tests to several former top Reagan campaign aides but that no decision has been made. A source said the FBI did intend to re-interview a number of Reagan aides, however.

FBI policy in such investigations is to take the individual whether or take a lie detector test.

Official sources said Monday that the FBI was particularly interested in Mr. Casey, who directed Mr. Reagan's 1980 campaign and who has denied that it included an intelligence operation seeking information and documents from inside the Carter campaign.

Justice Department investiga-

tors, however, have discovered a memo in the Reagan campaign files to Mr. Casey from Max Hugel, an aide, that conveyed what an investigator said was "a strong, unavoidable inference" that such an operation was receiving information from someone working for President Carter.

The Hugel memo did not name the person, according to government sources.

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Reagan campaign," according to another official who said that was his interpretation after reading the memo.

The memo does not conclusively prove the existence of such an operation, however, the official said.

They said that even if such an operation existed it was not clear whether any law was violated.

Officials said they have not found anything illegal in the transfer of nonclassified documents, such as Carter debate briefing papers, that wound up in the files of Reagan campaign officials.

Mr. Hugel could not be reached for comment, but he had issued a categorical denial to a Time magazine reporter suggesting that he was involved in a Reagan campaign intelligence operation.

Mr. Casey and Mr. Baker have already been interviewed formally by the FBI, but investigators want to interview them again and request polygraph tests, according to government sources.

Officials said President Reagan had been interviewed recently by FBI agents and had cooperated fully.

Full Book Not Found

FBI agents who searched President Reagan's campaign files at a California library failed to find a copy of the full briefing book prepared for President Carter, sources told United Press International in Washington on Tuesday.

The disclosure seemed to indicate that either the Reagan campaign never had the full briefing book, only defense and national security portions, or that it was removed, discarded or destroyed before or after the controversy began.

Chicago Judge Goes Undercover in Courtroom Sting

By Kevin Klose

Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — A judge from rural southern Illinois has emerged here as an undercover agent in a federal and state investigation of alleged bribery, ticket-fixing, influence-peddling and other corruption in the Cook County court system.

They said the judges either accept fees for freeing criminals or imposing lesser sentences or otherwise act improperly in handing down verdicts.

Since 1981, Brockton D. Lockwood, 39, an associate judge in Williamson County, has spent months handling cases in the heavily backlog Cook County Traffic Court while secretly wired for sound and taping conversations for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

According to legal sources and Chicago media reports, the sting operation, named Operation Greylord after the wigs worn in British courts, has yielded information to be presented soon to a special grand jury.

Dozens of lawmen apparently posed as felons and lawyers in the three-year probe.

Informed sources said the investigation focuses on about a dozen judges, about 20 lawyers, several politicians, court officers, policemen, bailiffs and other habitués of the Cook County Unified Court.

The court has 300 judges and each year receives six million new

cases. These include every traffic ticket issued in the county.

The sources said the inquiry centers in part on alleged fixing by politicians in league with corrupt judges.

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Mr. Lockwood, a graduate of Oberlin College and Vanderbilt University Law School who has been a Williamson County judge for five years, was used as a go-between to introduce FBI agents posing as lawyers to intermediaries, who allegedly handled illegal negotiations for the judges.

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He alleged that the judges' intermediaries include prosecutors, bailiffs, clerks and other court officials.

With a huge backlog of cases, the

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Benjamin Cohen Dies; Key Aide to Roosevelt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Benjamin V. Cohen, 82, who played a key role in creating New Deal legislation during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, died Monday at Georgetown University Hospital here.

The cause of death was not immediately known.

Mr. Cohen, a lawyer, was one of the last survivors of the circle of presidential aides and advisers commonly known as Roosevelt's "brain trust." A shy and retiring man, he continued to live quietly here long after he left government service.

He and the man with whom he formed a celebrated partnership, Thomas G. Corcoran, came to Washington in 1933 at the start of the new administration and played vital roles in its first 100 days.

While holding a variety of relatively obscure government posts, Mr. Cohen and Mr. Corcoran, who died in 1981, were credited with writing most of the provisions in such measures as the Securities and Exchange Act, the original Wage and Hour Bill and the Public Utilities Holding Company Act.

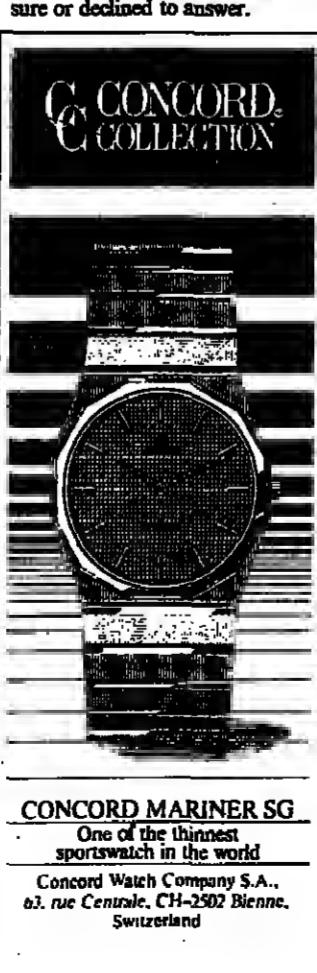
Study for U.S. Congress Finds Success In Attempt to Slow Rising Arms Costs

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Congressional Budget Office says its analysis of Pentagon documents "tends some support" to assertions by Defense Department officials that they are beginning to succeed in controlling the rising costs of major weapons.

However, the budget office analysis said in a report that inconsistent and incomplete information in the Pentagon documents made it difficult to be sure about cost trends.

The study, issued late last week, said that questionable accounting practices cast doubt on a Defense Department assertion that the cost



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Full Circle in Chile?

Repression cannot forever substitute for politics in a sophisticated society, especially not when times are tough. That is an old lesson for which Chile provides the newest blackboard — and yet, as the bloody disorders there demonstrate, it is a lesson the Chilean government still doesn't understand. How long will it sit its ears to the clamor for change that now rises from all quarters? How much more innocent blood must be spilled to maintain its rule?

Chile was nurtured on democracy for a century, but for a decade it has lived with dictatorship. Its last democratic government, led by the leftist Salvador Allende, took office in 1970, ushering in a time of political and economic upheaval. Concern over Dr. Allende's radicalized left opponents, including the Nixon administration, to back a military coup.

They got it, from Augusto Pinochet, who took power and seemed by contrast to embody order and prosperity. The cost in human rights violations — thousands executed or sent to concentration camps, tens of thousands tortured and driven into exile — was appalling.

Still, the Pinochet regime won credit among many Chileans for finally damping down the left-right passions that had torn democracy apart. And its free market policies seemed for a time to bolster the economy. Only three years ago, during a soaring economic boom, voters backed a new constitution permitting the gen-

eral to stay in office through 1989. However, free market policies did not eliminate Chile's dependence on copper exports and on world economic conditions; and suddenly General Pinochet's popularity has evaporated. He was always opposed by the left, which bore the brunt of his repression. Now economic collapse has lost him the center and right. His regime's inability to accommodate peaceful protest threatens to alienate remaining centers of support, including the military command.

Since spring, centrist Christian Democrats and unionists have led demonstrations to press for democratic rule. They have won support from Chileans of all classes, desperate for economic relief. Washington has added its voice, although not as loudly as it should, to the chorus deplored the renewed repression.

The Pinochet government acts as if this were still 1973 and it need only face down the angry opposition of a discredited left. Then, repression eliminated the most radical elements.

To respond in the same way to today's broad-based opposition risks an opposite effect, undermining the advocates of peaceful change and enhancing the appeal of more radical alternatives. What a sour paradox: Pinochet, failing to recognize changed circumstance and persisting in repression, risks leaving Chile in much the state he found it 10 years ago.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Runaway, Soviet Style

It is easy to understand why Russian teenagers like America, where young people have great personal freedom, a variety of material goods and a life style that is markedly different from that available to youngsters in the Soviet Union. One doesn't have to reach questions of political and religious freedoms to know why a 16-year-old might prefer to stay in the United States, although they do not play a part, too.

Walter Polovchak, an immigrant from the Ukraine, was only 12 when he decided to remain in Chicago rather than return with his parents to his native country. Even though U.S. courts have held that he was improperly removed from his family's custody, he is still in Chicago and fast approaching the magic age of 18 as the appellate courts continue to review his case with all deliberate lassitude.

Now a second youngster appears to have made a similar choice, but because his father is a high-ranking diplomat in the Soviet Embassy the situation is far more complicated. Andrei Berezkov, 16, disappeared from his home last Wednesday and apparently sent letters to President Reagan and to The New York Times expressing his desire to stay in America rather than go back to school in Moscow. His parents said he returned to his Chevy Chase home on Tuesday, but they would not say where he was, or let any Americans talk to him. The embassy claimed the letters were forged.

Americans feel strongly about political asylum, and the U.S. government has taken ex-

traordinary steps to see that the boy is not removed from the country against his will. Unlike most refugees, however, Andrei was not fleeing from persecution but rather expressing a quite understandable preference for one society over another. Sentiment is strong that he not be sent back to a situation where he would be penalized for stating his preference and perhaps embarrassing his country abroad. We also have strong beliefs in family ties, however, and can empathize with any parents — the Polovchaks, the Berezkovs or the Joneses next door — whose teenagers want to strike out on their own.

The dilemma is all the more poignant because the choice made by or on behalf of this 16-year-old will have permanent effects. If the Soviet Union were a free society, if emigration were a real alternative, it would be easy to say, "Go home for a couple of years with your parents and think it over. If you want to come back when you're 18 or 21, you'll be welcome." That is what would be done if the child were French or Brazilian or Indonesian. But we understand and we are profoundly concerned that if Andrei Berezkov is sent back against his will, he may never be allowed to return outside his own country again. It is because closed, repressive societies have tried to control citizens to this extent that these political cases arise — divided families, strained international relations and ruined personal lives.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Toward Democracy in Turkey?

Can Turkey still stay as a Western ally when she returns to democracy again? Can she believe her allies when they agreed with "Evrenism" in her most critical days? Can Turkey rely on those countries again?

These questions are asked in a document which emanates from the 16 Turkish political leaders of right and left who have been interned since June 2. The questions are ones which policy-making circles in Europe and the United States should be asking themselves with increasing discomfort.

Up to now the prevailing tendency in the West has been to give Turkey credit and her regime the benefit of the doubt. They did, after all, put an end to the terrorism that was claiming 20 lives a day when they took over in September 1980 and to the parliamentary stalemate which had paralyzed Turkey's political system. True, the limitations on freedom of expression seemed rather draconian, but they were widely assumed to be only a temporary aspect of martial law. Turkey, unlike Poland, is part of the West. Martial law had been introduced there to save democracy, not to stamp it out. Or so we thought.

But such a view is becoming less tenable. The moment of truth came on May 31, when the regime banned the first of the new parties that seemed likely to win substantial popular support and ordered the detention of Suleyman Demirel, the oft-re-elected conservative prime minister of the past two decades, along with 13 other former politicians and two of

the new party's would-be founders. The deadline for formation of parties is now fast approaching and it is clear that only those whose leaders have been handpicked by the generals will be allowed to qualify.

Democracy means allowing people to make their own choices — which, it now appears, is precisely what Turkey's generals are unwilling to do. It looks as though what is planned is not, after all, the restoration of democracy, but the legitimization of continued military rule.

— The Times (London).

Sri Lanka: A Hypothesis

The dislike, often the hatred, of easygoing people for the energetic and industrious could be one reason for the attacks by the Sinhalese on the Tamils in Sri Lanka. This is a political phenomenon that can be observed all round the basin of the Indian Ocean. There is the hostility of the Laotians, Cambodians and Thais for the Vietnamese; of all four of those peoples for immigrant Chinese; of the Indonesians and Malays for Chinese and Indians; of most of the latter being Tamils; of the Burmese for Indians; of East Africans for Indians.

This is not to say that the people who do the resenting are lazy. For the most part they live in fertile, well-watered lands [and] many of these places have been underpopulated. Behind the Indian Ocean basin [are] two enormous reservoirs, in India and China, of excess people who have had to become industrious in order to survive in the struggle for existence.

— The Economic (London).

FROM OUR AUG. 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Incendiaries on Long Island
GREAT NECK, New York — So many fires, clearly of incendiary origin, have occurred within the last two weeks in what are known as the "millionaire colonies" of Great Neck, Manhasset, Port Washington and other towns in the North Hempstead district of Long Island that radical measures have been determined upon, and there is earnest talk of the formation of a vigilance committee to run down and inflict summary punishment upon the offenders. No great alarm was felt until the fire became of almost daily occurrence. A lookout for the incendiaries was kept, and when the Wayside Yacht Club's house was destroyed, one man was captured, convicted and sent to prison for a year. However, this did not discourage what is now believed to be an organized band bent on destruction.

1933: Huckleberry Finn in Investia
MOSCOW — Mark Twain, if he were alive, would be amused to learn that when Mississippis pursued the "Investia" [yesterday] morning over their tea and black bread they found ample reference to "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" right in the middle of a serious article by Karl Radek, the most distinguished of Soviet journalists. The author of articles on Soviet-German relations in a recent issue of the "Kochischer Zeitung" must be Tom Sawyer himself, says Radek, for just as that young American rascal told Huck that he would have to find "somethin' more complicated" than the obvious means of setting old Jim at liberty, so, he continues, the German newspaper looks for something more complicated than the simple truth to explain the lapse of Soviet-German friendship since the coming of the Nazis.

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A Father's Question:

Will She Reach 51?

By Roger Wilkins

WASHINGTON — One morning recently I was at home reading a newspaper argument about the uses to which the MX missile can be put in arms control maneuvering and the proper way to interpret Andrei Sakharov's latest writing on nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union and the United States. I was also trying to rock my 10-day-old daughter to sleep.

As I wondered whether a super weapon based in vulnerable silos could be considered useful for any purpose other than a first strike, the thought crossed my mind that it was obscene to ponder such things while holding a person who is 21 inches long and weighs about seven pounds.

Since there is no evidence to suggest that the wisdom of human beings will sweep upward in a trajectory paralleling the state of the art of weapons development or the proliferation of nuclear capacities throughout the world, I cannot imagine a 2034, or that my daughter has much of a chance to reach the age of 51.

So it seems to me that we have to invent new ways to handle the nuclear future, to imagine new politics.

But world-weary sophisticates mired in the present assure us it can't be done, and warn that we are stuck with arms control as our best hope. People who call for general and complete disarmament are accused of being dreamers and of having destroyed the central consensus for arms control. Those who call for mutual, large-scale destruction of portions of existing weapons stockpiles are ignored. People who have suggested that the concept of national sovereignty may be obsolete are accused of attempting to reinvent politics.

The beginning of that task, it seemed to me, was to step outside of conventional thought and irrelevant immediacy — and look backward and forward as an actor in history.

The trick is to use memories of the past and imagination of the future as springboards to creative solutions to that part of history's problems that confront us today. In order to try to think about what I should do for my daughter, I tried to imagine what, if we continue on our present course, the world might look like in 2034, when Elizabeth is as old as I am now.

I thought about what my parents and parents of other people born in the winter of 1932 — Elizabeth Taylor, Andrew Young and Edward M. Kennedy, for example — would have done in that year had they been able to imagine the world their babies would grow up to inherit in 1983.

They had no clue that would have led them to imagine thermonuclear weapons, counterforce strategies or submarines that are really invulnerable missile-launching platforms.

But if they had, don't you expect that the Taylors, Youngs, Kennedys and Wilkinses and people like them all over the world would have put almost everything aside in order to struggle to create policies that might avert the hair-trigger world in which their children are now ensnared?

Our generation has no excuses because, while for our parents the battle of the Azores may have been the most awesome weapon imaginable, our clues to the future are cruise missiles, SS-18s and the way America and the Soviet Union have MIRV'd the nuclear peril under the umbrella of the arms control process.

Our political imagination has failed. The comforting thought is that the arms control process can reduce the nuclear peril. The problem is that co-operation between the two sides is the key to the future of weapons of mass destruction.

Those who put their faith in the process point out that controls such as the ban on nuclear tests in the atmosphere and SALT-I have prevented the development of a number of fearful weapons with which we would otherwise now be living.

Perhaps, but we are now living with the fact that scientists on both sides are working feverishly to push the state of the weapons art far beyond the capacities of the highly mobile SS-20s or the awesome Trident D-5 missile.

We know that they are working on fifth generation computers and third

— The writer is a senior fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Tale: The Sensible Inventor

By Arkady Averchenko

THE Defense Department of a country, the name of which is of no particular relevance, received a visit one day from a gentleman of furtive demeanor.

"Take me to someone," he said, "who understands things I have some important information for him."

"About aviation. I have made an invention which I wish to sell, an invention that signifies a revolution in the entire art of warfare. Whoever buys my invention thereafter has superiority over his adversary."

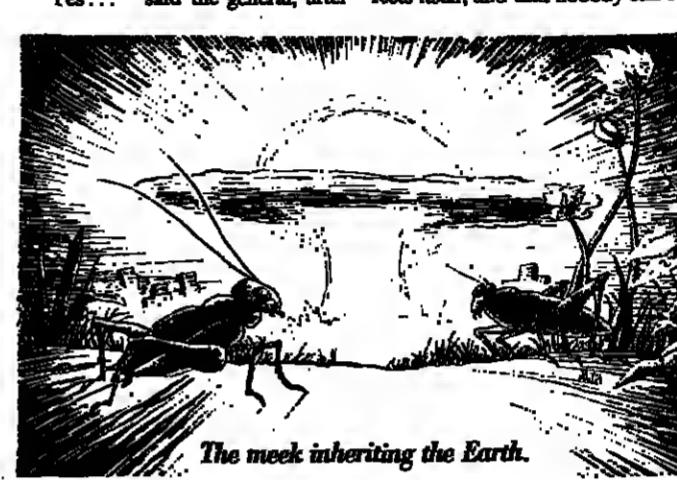
Everyone was of course delighted to hear that, and the inventor was promptly introduced to an old and dignified general.

"And what would that be?"

"I have constructed a missile which would destroy your airship in a few moments, and so thoroughly that it would fall to earth like a sack of flour. The airship is totally defenseless against this missile."

"Well now," said the general, knitting his brows, "see here! That does strike me as a bit peculiar. Have you any sense of decency? First you invent a really usable airship, then you shoot it down with your own cannon!"

"I don't know what there is to be ashamed of," said the visitor coolly. "You will have to admit that the technique of warfare continually perfects itself, and that nobody can stay



The meek inheriting the Earth.

Summitry and the Soviet Strategy

By Edward N. Luttwak

WASHINGTON — Can it be that we are once again succumbing to the illusions of summit diplomacy? Detente was made of

NATO nuclear forces in Europe.

The United States formally accepted the principle of nuclear parity in 1974, with the signing of the first SALT accord, and by the end of the 1970s there was parity in fact.

This automatically undermined the credibility of U.S. nuclear guarantees for Western Europe and shifted the burden of deterrence onto the European-based weapons at the very time when they themselves were being outmatched.

In the meantime, the Soviet army was being modernized faster than the NATO armies, making Europe's security more dependent than ever on nuclear deterrence.

The Kremlin does not seek to impose communism, just to prohibit rearmament by rearmament across the board, arousing in the process much political opposition.

Lacking ideological leverage, and with its ideological appeal in sharp decline, the Soviet Union must rely on military intimidation to achieve the necessary degree of influence. NATO has always been too weak for conventional defense but has been able to avoid intimidation by nuclear deterrents. So the key to Soviet imperial control in Eastern Europe has been the neutralization of Western nuclear deterrents. The Soviet Union has made great efforts in the last two decades to eliminate the threat of Soviet nuclear weapons and to develop a nuclear strategy that is oozing outwards.

In addressing America, the Soviet Union has been to deny the need for rearmament by discounting the magnitude of Soviet military power. But the major thrust of Soviet diplomacy is a more costly and risky business. So far the administration has resisted the temptation to take the easy way. As the election year approaches, its resolve must hold firm.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, is the author of the forthcoming book "The Grand Strategy of the Soviet Union." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

By John W. Kiser 3d

its scientists, engineers and inventors.

The Soviet Union is indeed plagued by economic problems. Its consumer goods and industrial products often don't measure up to Western standards. A great deal of its innovative laboratory research, creative product design and excellent applied science never shows up in final products because of bureaucratic inertia and bottlenecks. Good ideas get degraded in production by inadequate manufacturing methods and poor quality control. These problems are not self-correcting in a system where a factory can sell virtually anything it produces due to chronic shortages and lack of competition.

In other words, there is a Soviet technology gap — but it is mostly within the Soviet Union itself. It is one that is constantly frustrated by problems rooted in its system of economic incentives and industrial organization.

It is true that shopkeepers in Moscow and Kiev still use the ancient abacus to tote up the bills of customers. But Soviet hydroelectric power stations operate with sophisticated Soviet-made computers.

If Americans had an opportunity to see Soviet shipyards, visit a continuous steel casting plant in Novo Leningrad or inspect an electrolytic melting line in Dneproprostroit, they would get a view of sophisticated industrial technology at work.

If the West fails to grasp the true nature of the Soviet economy and Soviet technological capabilities, it will fall into facile miscalculations — like the belief that the West could bring Russia to its knees through all-out economic warfare.

In almost every case in which the West has denied specific technologies to the Soviets, they have eventually developed capabilities of their own. Examples range from synthetic industrial diamonds (now a major Soviet export item) to vacuum remelting furnaces that make the high alloy steels for aerospace.

One should not infer that the Soviet Union is hopelessly backward, or that the West has little to learn from

manufacturing industrial materials in space than the United States.

Yet the Reagan administration's technology policy toward the Soviet Union has been almost entirely defensive, and has ignored the potential for American gain from Soviet brains. It has focused public attention on the threat to national security posed by Soviet acquisition of American science and technology. It has tended to lump together the illegal espionage activities of the KGB and the ordinary activities of scientific communication and legitimate industrial information gathering of the kind that all countries engage in.

This is the first of two articles. The writer is a Washington consultant who specializes in technology brokering and government research. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A Moscow View of Soviet-U.S. Difficulties

Both Marshall D. Sh

Nkomo Arrives Home From U.K. Self-Exile To Jubilant Welcome

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — To cries of jubilation and thanksgiving from hundreds of supporters, Joshua Nkomo returned to Zimbabwe on Tuesday, issuing a fervent plea for solidarity and sacrifice to reunite his politically divided homeland.

"Let us not go back to history, but let us look forward to what we are trying to achieve," Mr. Nkomo told followers who gathered outside his Harare home hours after his arrival from London. "We have our problems and they cannot be solved by anybody but ourselves."

Mr. Nkomo, returning after five months of self-imposed exile, alternated between reconciliation and defiance as he appealed for "selflessness" in overcoming Zimbabwe's problems.

"We must not be frightened that we will lose face," he said at a press conference. "What is our face compared to the face of Zimbabwe?"

Mr. Nkomo lashed out at a reporter for a government news publication who questioned Mr. Nkomo on a claim that soldiers had killed his driver during a March raid on his Bulawayo home that triggered his flight into exile. Actually, the driver was wounded, not killed.

"Let us not go back into bodies," Mr. Nkomo said, "because if you start talking about bodies, there will be a lot of bodies here."

He also denounced security restrictions, dating to the days of white-minority rule, but still enforced by the black-majority government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, that could prevent Mr. Nkomo from holding rallies here.

"This is why I'm talking about a solution to end all this nonsense that remains," Mr. Nkomo shouted to whoops of support from his followers.

It was a bittersweet homecoming, filled with both triumph and uncertainty for the 66-year-old Mr. Nkomo, who fled across the border to Botswana in March. He said at the time that Mr. Mugabe's government was seeking his death.

Mr. Nkomo returns as Mr. Mugabe appears to be in firm control of the government and is pressing forward with his determination to turn the country into a one-party state under his Zimbabwe African National Union. It is unclear what role, if any, Mr. Nkomo and other leaders of the opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union would play in such a political system.

Mr. Nkomo also faces a series of

personal uncertainties, beginning with the possibility that he will be expelled Wednesday from Parliament because of his long absence.

Government officials have said they would press forward with the expulsion move despite his return, although there was official silence on the matter Tuesday.

In keeping with a pledge by officials, there were no police present at Harare airport for Mr. Nkomo's arrival Tuesday morning. But Home Affairs Minister Herbert Ushewokunzu, who is in charge of the police, accompanied Mr. Nkomo on the flight from London.

Airport officials greeted Mr. Nkomo's arrival coldly. He was denied use of the VIP lounge and was detained in a customs office for more than an hour while officials went through his belongings, which included six suitcases and a large array of electronic equipment such as a tape recorder and video cassette player.

But despite the long wait for clearance, nothing could take away from the drama of Mr. Nkomo's return. As he left customs and made his way into the airport lobby, supporters broke into syncopated hand claps and high-pitched traditional shouts of delight. Nearly 100 were present even though the homecoming was only announced on Monday.

Nearly three hours later at Mr. Nkomo's compound in the western suburb of Highfield, hundreds of supporters gathered to hear him talk to the press. They heard Josiah Chinamano, who was acting head of Mr. Nkomo's party during his absence, welcome their leader home. They said the party had remained strong in his absence.

"You know what happens when a hen nursing chickens disappears under unforeseen circumstances — the chickens come together in fear," Mr. Chinamano said. "So your people did that, they came together solidly, not in fear but in triumph with their heads up."

They heard Mr. Nkomo dismiss the differences between himself and Mr. Mugabe, saying that if he could manage to work together with former Prime Minister Ian Smith, who had imprisoned both men for nearly a decade before independence, he could work with Mr. Mugabe.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe fought together against Mr. Smith in an umbrella organization known as the Patriotic Front.

"I was the biggest believer in the Patriotic Front," said Mr. Nkomo. "Those who murdered it, I'm not one of them."



In a Troubled Summer, Immigrants Become a Focus of French Discontent

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

LA COURNEUVE, France — Look at this place," said the young Algerian as he made a sweeping gesture toward the drab concrete blocks that house 4,000 families here. There were apartment towers as far as the eye could see, and to the young man who called himself Abdel, that was no accident.

The place is totally closed," he said. "Everywhere you look, we're surrounded by these towers, and they've got this shopping center for us in the middle. It's as if they don't want us to leave."

The place is called the City of 4,000, a project built just outside Paris in the early 1960s to provide temporary lodging for white Algerians who left Algeria after independence. They moved out of the project many years ago, and Algerian Arab migrants moved in, sharing rumshack's modernity with Moroccans, Portuguese, Caribbean islanders, Spaniards and a few French people.

In this muggy, troubled summer, the City of 4,000 has become a symbol of the bad blood between France and the foreigners who have come here seeking work.

Early last month a 10-year-old Algerian boy named Tonfik Quarles was setting off firecrackers with his friends outside one of the blocks late at night. He was shot dead by an angry resident using an air rifle.

The shooting was national news for most of the month, and officials spoke darkly of a "hot summer."

Politicians responded to the incident with proposals, threats and promises, and President Francois Mitterrand visited the City of 4,000 and pledged to make things better.

After taking office, Mr. Mitterrand's Socialists legalized the status of about 130,000 illegal immigrants, and were also the first government officials to give formal recognition to the immigrants' organizations.

But the unemployment rate has gone up since then, and the immigrants who were once welcomed to take the jobs no one else wanted are now competitors. This has worked

to the advantage of the conservative opposition, which argues that the Socialists have not done enough to keep new immigrants from coming in, or to throw illegal visitors out.

The Socialists have repeatedly accused the opposition of racism, but they also want the French public to know they have heard the message.

Georgina Dufoix, the secretary of state for families, population and foreign workers, recently told the magazine *Le Point*: "If the French should make the effort to understand the culture of these foreign residents, then those people should respect French laws and French habits of life."

Of the French population of around 54 million, there are an estimated 4.3 million foreigners, up about 90,000 from last year.

Portuguese are the largest single national group, 860,000 strong. But

A 27-year-old unemployed man calling himself Nono said he believed that little good would come of the wave of attention paid to the North Africans since Touffik Quarles was shot.

"I don't trust journalists who come out here," said Nono. "They write about how dangerous it is and these things about how badly we live that just are not true."

As he spoke, a young man drove up in a car, left the keys in it and walked away for about a half hour.

The car was still there when he came back. "And look over there," Nono said. "That's a Frenchman sitting and talking with a black man. See those two French girls walking into that building? Nobody's bothering them."

"Let's face it," said Abdel, "the French see us Algerians as the people who kicked them out of Algeria and then, once we kicked them out, we packed up and came to France."

Abdel is part of the "second generation," the sons and daughters of migrants who have spent far more time in France than in North Africa.

Talking about people like them is now the vogue among policy-makers, who fear they will pose an explosive social problem.

Many young Algerians, like

Abdel, choose to stay in France, which is really their home, but to keep the Algerian citizenship.

One result is that the foreign population is short on political power. "Maybe 30 percent of this project can vote," Abdel said.

The main characteristic of politics among foreign workers these days is its defensiveness, an anti-

lude rooted in worries about losing a job, being thrown out of France, having to return to a country that is no longer one's own.

And there is also a concern over

what, if anything, might result from fear of the part of the French hosts. A 27-year-old unemployed man calling himself Nono said he believed that little good would come of the wave of attention paid to the North Africans since Touffik Quarles was shot.

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Riot Victims In Sri Lanka Seek Security

Union Asks Government To Guard Indian Tamils

Influx of Foreign Labor Causes Social and Legal Problems in Gulf States

By John Kohur
Reuters

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — An influx of expatriate workers that began 10 years ago has caused social and legal problems in Gulf states and growing concern over the long-term effects of a life-style largely dependent on foreign labor.

Some Gulf officials say the large foreign communities, which in Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar are larger than the local community, threaten the customs, values and even security of Arab society.

Since the early 1970s, when the Gulf states used their oil wealth to launch ambitious development programs, millions of people from poorer Arab and Asian countries have been lured by the prospect of high wages.

Although there is a slowdown in development programs because of a drop in oil revenues, diplomatic sources said Gulf states are drawing out rather than canceling development projects, and that expected no dramatic decrease in the expatriate population.

Among Gulf officials there are signs of growing anxiety.

A senior official in Kuwait's Labor and Social Affairs Ministry, Abdulla Ghalloum Hussein, said last month that foreign workers endanger the social structure of the region and threaten security.

The ministry's undersecretary, Issa Yassen, later said that Mr. Hussein's statement was not an official view and said non-Arabs posed no security threat.

Dubai's police chief, Colonel Dhabi Khalafan Tamimi, said recently that a large expatriate community compounded a growing drug trade problem in the Gulf.

Khmer Rouge Left 2.7 Million Dead, Phnom Penh Says

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — More than 2.7 million people died under the Khmer Rouge rulers of Cambodia from 1975 to early 1979, the Vietnamese-backed government that replaced the Khmer Rouge said Tuesday.

Cambodia's state-run news agency, SPK, said the figure was based on interviews with survivors. In recent weeks the Heng Samrin government has been releasing province-by-province statistics on those who perished.

The Khmer Rouge, led by Pol Pot, toppled the U.S.-supported government of Lon Nol in April 1975. They evacuated cities, forced people into communes and executed suspected enemies in mass groups. Large numbers of people also died of disease and starvation.

When the Hanoi-backed government took power, it estimated that three million people had been killed by the Khmer Rouge. Other sources have also placed the toll in the millions, although outsiders have found it impossible to obtain precise information.

Miners Killed in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG — Six miners were killed in an accident in the world's deepest gold mine, Western Deep Levels, southwest of Johannesburg, a mine spokesman said Tuesday.

The union's national congress has asked its leaders to request India "to open its doors to all people of Indian origin, be they citizens of Sri Lanka or stateless, to enter and settle down in India within six months," including "illegal smacking" of labor.

"Some sponsors even traded in the visas under the old rule which allowed an expatriate to change employer for payment of a fee," he said.

Gulf officials are also looking at the less obvious costs of employing so many foreigners.

Bahrain's labor and social affairs minister, Sheikh Khalifa Bin Sulman Bin Muhammad al-Khalifa, said that relying on foreigners in the operational and maintenance stages of projects "is a worry" because those who stay for long periods run the risk of being killed.

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ARTS / LEISURE

'Take It With You'? Leave ItBy Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Despite one superlative revival of "Once in a Lifetime," the British theater has been curiously unable to come to terms with the quickfire, quicksilver brilliance of Kaufman and Hart, the two most successful Broadway playwrights, play directors and play doctors of the years either side of World War II. Michael Bogdanov's National Theatre production of their classic "You Can't Take It With You" plumbs new depths of local inadequacy.

It is much like watching a group of cobus stumbling through an unrefined reading of "King Lear," though a couple of members of this company (notably Margaret Courtenay as the exiled Russian countess turned short-order cook and Geraldine McEwan as the mother who for eight years has been writing plays only because somebody mistakenly delivered a typewriter to her door) do seem to have vague notions of what this play might be about and how it might be done.

Accents veer from California to Coney Island, and a play of unique precision about economic survival in a Manhattan depression has become a halting Whitehall farce of the worst sort, put together by a director who doesn't seem to know whether he is meant to be celebrating or worrying about its participants. Instead of a loving family, united against the realities of a boring outside world and totally sure of their own normality even when igniting homemade fireworks or giving xylophone recitals of Beethoven, we have a collection of farcical character studies on collision courses. A beautiful play has been misread, misinterpreted and generally messed up to such an extent that there is now a tacked-on musical finale (a trick shamelessly lifted from the Royal Shakespeare Company's "Once in a Lifetime," where at least they hired a good choreographer).

Both George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart were in their time involved with some of the greatest

THE BRITISH STAGE

musicals in American theater history. Had they wanted "You Can't Take It With You" to have a musical finale, they would doubtless have written one. As it is, Bogdanov has created a hodgepodge of your hundred most clichéd American tunes, few of which suit the play in any way at all. The result, despite actors who in other surroundings have proved themselves extremely valuable, is an amateur singalong that is even more stunningly misconceived than the rest of this deeply regrettable evening.

Out in Sussex Omar Sharif is bringing this year's Chichester Festival to a splendid finish in an immensely stylish Peter Coe revival of Terence Rattigan's coronation comedy, "The Sleeping Prince," better known in its later Olivier-Morane movie incarnation as "The Prince and the Showgirl." This production, set in what appears to be a replica of the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, also offers a superbly camp side-camp from John Moffatt and a grand duchess in cascading style by Judy Campbell, and since there are two of the highest comedy performances currently on view in the land, there is not a lot Sharif has to do. Nevertheless he sleepwalks through a crumpling plot with considerable drowsy charm, while Debbie Arnold as his showgirl manages an occasional squeaky echo of Monroe. The true stars here are Moffatt and Campbell and the Peter Rice set, and the only real mistake is to have Arnold do a sudden (and uncredited) verse and chorus from the score that Noel Coward once wrote for a Broadway musical version of this same play. Only then, realizing how many of this cast are in fact experienced in musical comedy, do you start wishing they'd had the courage to go the whole way and give "The Girl Who Came to Supper" its long-overdue British stage premiere.

The second London International Festival of Theatre, another name for the biennial World Theatre Season, which in the wake of Peter Daubeny has been wonderfully brought back to British theatrical life by Lucy Neal and Rose Fenton, got off to a slow start at

Riverside Studios last week with the *Collettivo di Parma*, a 12-year-old collective of Italian actors who do a romp through "Hamlet" in which Yorick ends up shooting Claudius, though not before Horatio (played as a blind beggar) has been out and about in the audience on a silver collection. The production by its own cast of six, has all the gloomy fascination of those modern-dress Shakespearean "projects" with which schoolmasters used to try and involve weary students in the "relevance" of Shakespearean tragedy. I left irreverently wishing the company had either liked "Hamlet" enough to do it as written or loathed it enough to leave well alone. I am however reliably informed that the same company's "Henry IV," which plays for the remainder of this week, is rather better.

Out at the Watermill in Berkshire, still the most enchanting of all this country's nonurban theaters, there's a new American "Peanuts" musical produced and directed by Arthur Whitelaw as a sequel to his "You've a Good Man Charlie Brown" of 15 years ago. This one, entitled simply "Snoopy," also gives the very faint impression that you are being slowly drowned by some extremely nice people in a vat of marzipan, but "Peanuts" musicals, like Agatha Christie thrillers, are a law unto themselves, and I suspect that this one may go on to an off-West End life of some success. It is elegantly staged, and until the end of August can be seen in the best of settings.

At the Bournemouth Pavilion, 2,000 people a night are queuing to get into the stage version of "Hi-De-Hi" and given that kind of understandable loyalty to a long-running and originally very funny television series it would surely have made sense for the writer-producers to come up with at least the bare outlines of a show. As it is, they have shamefully stranded a talented and hard-working cast, led by Simon Cadell and the wonderfully rubber-faced Ben Warriss with some off-cuts of dialogue from episodes past and a selection of the tackiest production numbers that even Bournemouth beach can ever have seen. The company would have been better off opening supermarkets for the season instead of getting beached in this sandy shambles. But the saddest thing of all is that if anybody had bothered to write or direct this "Hi-De-Hi," it could still be a marvelous *Bertrand*-esque evocation of British holiday-camp interment circa 1959.

Summertime Sounds on Popular Music SceneBy Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

LA GARDE-FRANCÉ, France — Summer listening:

Prince "1999" (Warner Brothers): Almost unnoticed by the general public, Prince Rogers Nelson '22, is becoming one of the first '80s superstars in the United States, while at the same time making his hometown Minneapolis the latest rock mecca.

An army of disciples and imitators has stepped up training them while his latest double album has remained on the best-seller charts for 38 weeks. A cover story about him in Rolling Stone (subtitled "The secret life of America's sexiest one-man band") was the first they ever ran about a rock star who would not grant an interview.

Prince, a recluse, writes the songs, sings them and over-tucks himself on all instruments. Techne-funk synthesizer-oriented neo-disco dance music, the message is direct and singular — sex is good for you. Black, doe-eyed, pouty, with a hair-do a cross between Little Richard and Elvis Presley, Prince hits it at the age of 17 with his single "Soft and Wet" and the message has become more direct since then. U.S. radio stations played Prince records

with great reluctance until he broke through this year for the all-American reason that his music makes lots of money.

"Whatever you heard about me is true," he raps in his engaging falsetto. "I change the rules and do what I want to do." He appears to be getting away with it, while finding it prudent to commence "1999" with the disclaimer (such up-front sensuality has been known to frighten white customers): "Don't worry. I won't hurt you. I only want you to have some fun."

Michael Jackson, "Thriller" (Epic): With his tuneful, joyous, smart adolescent energy Michael Jackson has no need to tell you he won't hurt you. "Thriller" was No. 1 on the charts for two months, it has been near the top for 33 weeks now, and there are two hit singles from the album — "Beat It" and "Billie Jean."

One of the Jackson Five, a popular Motown '70s family group, as a teen-ager, Jackson emerged as a sort of super-superstar in his early 20s with "Thriller." On the Côte d'Azur this summer it is just about impossible to go anywhere without hearing his tenor voice coming out of somebody's window or juke box. Not since, per-

haps, the Beatles' "Sergeant Pepper" (in 1967) has a rock record appealed to such a wide age, racial, nationality and taste spread.

Jackson is the first black singer to reach the mass white audience since Stevie Wonder, whose texture Jackson's voice recalls. His lyrics are simple (but not stupid). "Beat It" is a strong street poem about the wisdom of strategic retreat. And simple statements like "Billie Jean, Got My Love" are chanted with spirit more than vibrato, with the conviction of a jazz horn player. Jackson's hissing, breathy young voice carries a sort of universal optimism, implying that creativity, life and even rock is capable of renewal.

The Police, "Synchronicity" (A&M): The latest album by The Police replaced "Thriller" in the No. 1 slot in late July. It attempts the same marriage of meaning and accessibility, of poetry and mass appeal, catchiness and swing as their previous three albums, but it somehow reminds you of a novel by a fine writer who has been obliged to turn this one out by contract rather than free will. The time trips over itself at times, several songs sound too much like earlier Police songs and the album as a whole rarely rises above

the expected. What need one say about lines like "Every girl I go out with becomes my mother in the end"? "Anybody alive in here? . . . Nobody but us." Not so sure.

Keith Jarrett, "Standards, Vol. I" (ECM): It became rather chic to criticize Jarrett when he reached the classical music audience with solo acoustic piano albums like "Köln Concert," which sold in respectable rock music quantities: "But it isn't jazz."

As critic Gene Lees points out, jazz is the first musical form to have constant reference to its past because it was born along with the recording industry. We have to guess how Bach wanted his music played; not so with Louis Armstrong. Since jazz is above all personal expression, it follows that any player can in principle make something contemporary using material from the past — any style is potentially contemporary. In the '80s, aficionados began to complain that jazz was going nowhere, which totally missed the point because it is in fact going everywhere at the same time. Keith Jarrett returning from the misty highlands of abstraction to play standards like



Michael Jackson

"It Never Entered My Mind," "God Bless the Child" and "All the Things You Are" is perhaps the best example.

The album set for September release, presents Jarrett in trio with Gary Peacock, bass and Jack DeJohnette, drums. They find a loose collectivity which takes known melodies into a tight post-free conception, injecting astonishing elasticity into strict form and time. Lyrical and harmonic, expanding original structures, Jarrett's "Standards" is as fresh, clear and strong as the mistral currently blowing across this Provençal hilltop village.

Film of 'The Magic Mountain' Largely Lacks Mann's MagicBy Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The incidents of Thomas Mann's mammoth novel about the patients and staff of a tuberculosis sanatorium in the Swiss Alps just prior to the 1914-18 war, "The Magic Mountain," have been set before the cameras by the director-scenario Hans W. Geissendorfer. From miles of footage, two versions have been edited. The first, five hours in length and alleged to contain every scene in the book, will be for television. The second, cut to 2½ hours for theaters, is now on exhibit here.

Mann initially began a novelette about a young man of well-to-do Hanover family who goes to visit an ailing cousin in the alpine clinic and stays for seven years. The short story developed into a vast study of European cultural decadence, and the mountain hospital became a symbolic setting for a tragedy of decay and death reflecting the malaise of an expiring society.

Offers to film the masterpiece reach back to its publication in 1924. Mann believed the episode in

which his protagonist falls asleep in the snow and dreams of pagan times under the Mediterranean sun held cinematic possibilities. The dream sequence is there, but it is as everything else — staged profusely. What it needs is the fanciful touch of a Fellini.

The cruel irony of Mann's narration flickers low in this literal translation. It flares up as a reminder when the German Mrs. Malaprop comes out at the funeral of the cousin, defying doctors' orders, has rejoined his regiment to meet his fate: "He died a hero's death. They should play 'The Erotica'!"

Geissendorfer is exactly right to the original, but his dramaturgy is televisionesque. The story is there, the characters are recognizable and the dialogues of the book are slavishly repeated.

The love scene in which Hans Castorp sees in the eyes of the Slavic siren the eyes of a boy classmate fails to come as a revealing surprise, for the film begins rather awkwardly with a flashback to a schoolroom to anticipate the discovery.

The acting, with some interna-

tional stars in leading roles and a supporting cast of 4,500, is in varying and sometimes contrasting styles.

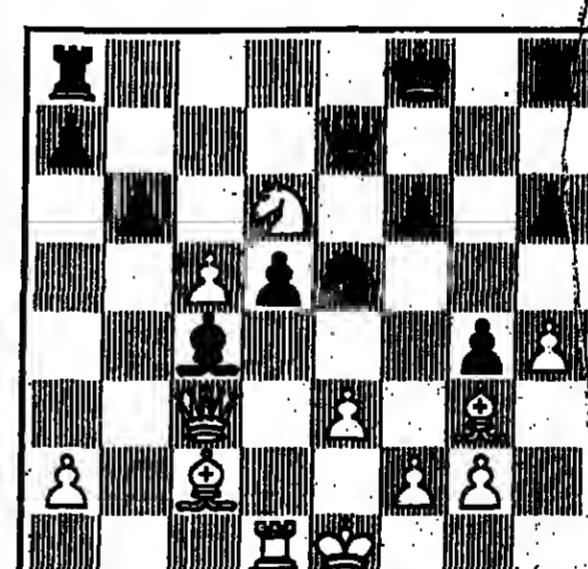
Christoph Eichhorn, looking more university freshman than adult at the beginning, does well as Hans, especially in the second half.

Marie-France Pisier has been selected for the German temptress, a role for Greta Garbo or Asta Nielsen in their prime. The domineering Dutch tycoon, "Myneher Peepoek," for whom Mann drew on the mannerisms of the playwright Gerhart Hauptmann, is played with florid flourish by Rod Steiger. Charles Aznavour is the Jewish Jesuit who spouts Marxist clichés and believes points of honor are settled by duels to the death, a picturesque eccentric based by Mann on the Hungarian political theorist György Lukács. Most consistent is Hans Christian Blech as the sanatorium director, who answers all complaints with the statement that he is a servant of suffering humanity. Several players in bit parts are apt to be remembered longer than the principals, among them the dwarf waitress.

secretary whose typing is a one-finger exercise and the attractive photography by Nestor Almendros.

The Austrian cinema was reduced to minor status after the Nazis marched across the border in 1938, and it has yet to recover its importance, although occasionally it delivers a diverting folk comedy.

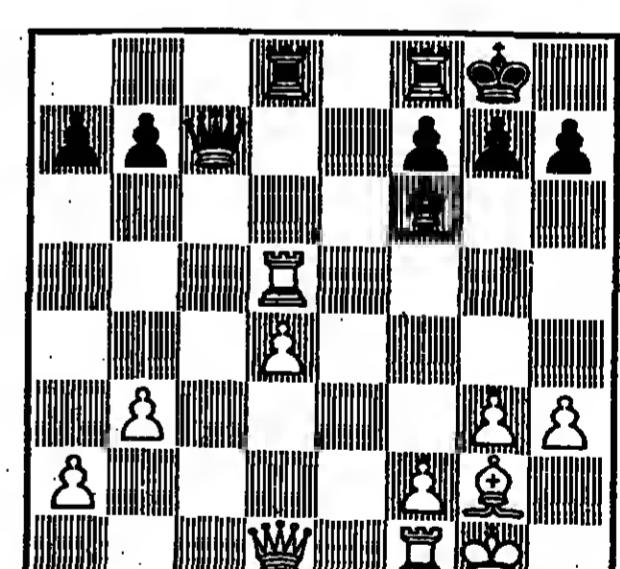
Herbert Vesely's "Hell and Passion" (playing in Paris as "Enfer et Passion") is of serious intent, seeking to be the biography of the strange Austrian artist Egon Schiele, who died at 28 in the influenza epidemic of 1918. His canvases of tubercular prostitutes and rachitic children were cries of social protest, but they shocked the authorities and he was imprisoned on charges of pornography. His existence was a martyrdom of poverty, neglect, misunderstanding and humiliation. Vesely has made an effort to picture the art world of the period, but his screen treatment of Schiele's life lacks the necessary dramatic flame, becoming a mere chronicle of gloom.

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INSIGHTS

Clark Advocates Tough U.S. Stance

'Judge' Has Become Reagan's Top Foreign Policy Adviser

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a bookshelf in the modest White House basement office of William P. Clark, the assistant to the president for national security affairs, there rests a U.S. marshal's badge and a Colt 45, known in the old West as "the Peacemaker." Today the gun, once used by Mr. Clark's grandfather against cattle rustlers in California, serves as a symbol of peace through strength in American foreign policy. President Ronald Reagan liked the name so much that he called the new MX nuclear missile "Peacemaker."

Unlike his predecessors in the national security post, Mr. Clark is a self-proclaimed foreign policy novice who makes no television appearances, gives few speeches and fewer interviews, writes no learned papers and expresses no original foreign policy concepts. Yet he has become the most influential foreign policy figure in the Reagan administration. Eighteen months ago, when he assumed his job after a year as deputy secretary of state, he was reluctant to assert his conservative views. Now, he is the president's chief instrument for guaranteeing that his administration takes a hard-line approach to communism and Soviet influence in the world.

Mr. Clark has become the administration's most fervent advocate for accelerating U.S. military involvement in Central America. He orchestrated the recent dismissal of Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs and the official in charge of Latin American policy, and has assumed virtual control himself. He persuaded Mr. Reagan to approve large-scale military exercises in the Caribbean, and infuriated Republicans and Democrats alike by not consulting Congress in advance.

Growing Influence Worries Many

He chose former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to serve as chairman of the Bipartisan Commission on Central America. Impatient with the lack of progress in negotiations over Leibman, he had his own national security advisory installed as special envoy to the Middle East. Mr. Clark's maneuvering has cast a deep shadow over the State Department as well as the office of secretary of state.

Mr. Clark is also the strongest White House voice in backing the Defense Department's increased spending requests. He is the administration's biggest proponent of putting economic pressure on the Soviet Union, as well as of assuming a tough stance at the nuclear arms control talks in Geneva.

Many in the foreign policy community — in Congress and in the administration itself — are increasingly worried about the extent of his influence. Support on Capitol Hill for the MX missile seems to be diminishing, for example, in part because of doubts about Mr. Reagan's commitment to arms control — an area where Mr. Clark's influence is rising. Until recently, the national security adviser was only one voice to formulate arms talks strategy. In July, however, Mr. Reagan placed him in charge of a new Senior Arms Control Policy Group, overseeing the entire process.

In Central America, Mr. Clark sees the threat of falling dominoes. "If we lack the resolve and dedication the president asked for, can we not expect El Salvador to join Nicaragua in targeting other recruits for the Soviet brand of communism?" he asked in a recent speech. "When,



The Washington Post

Clark: A hard-line approach...

some ask, will Mexico and then the United States become the immediate rather than the ultimate targets?"

But in a major administration setback, the House of Representatives voted last month to sever clandestine support of counterrevolutionaries on Nicaragua's borders. Republicans and Democrats were furious at what they felt was a lack of consultation on the part of Mr. Clark and others.

Mr. Clark's dominance as national security adviser raises troubling questions. Seldom has a man so inexperienced become so powerful in helping to shape U.S. foreign policy. Yet in some respects he is ideally suited to the job. His presidents depend on their national security advisers to be utterly loyal and to reflect their world views. Mr. Clark, a rancher, lawyer and former California Supreme Court justice whose friendship with the president goes back 17 years, clearly fulfills that role.

No one at the White House can match the confidence that Mr. Reagan places in him personally. He has more access to the president than anyone else at the White House, and no one is more devoted to letting Mr. Reagan act on his instincts.

Dealing With Trepidation

Seated in his office, Mr. Clark, a tall, boyish 51, twirls his gold half-moon reading glasses and talks about his job.

"Sure, I deal with a certain trepidation in these areas, not because I have a limited background in number of years, but rather in consideration of the gravity of each," he says. "But I've never felt inhibited by a lack of background, because I feel the process is really no different here from what it was on the court. It's human experience, human nature, trying experience and human nature to determine credibility of sources — whether it's your own bureaus, the press — on where lies the truth. And once you feel confident that you have the truth on a set of facts, it's not difficult to make a recommendation."

To help put the huge amount of information he absorbs into context, Mr. Clark relies on his administration colleagues, his staff members

and his instincts. He also leans on such "old hands" as former Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter. An important source of counsel has been his frequent conversations with Mr. Kissinger, particularly on the Middle East.

Associates of Mr. Clark agree that, upon first becoming national security adviser, he felt he could simply serve as an honest, anonymous broker for others, especially for the secretaries of state and defense, the director of central intelligence and others in the foreign policy bureaucracy. Mr. Clark took nearly a year to conclude that the idea was impractical, a friend says, and that "cabinet secretaries are all parochial, so you've got to decide yourself what to do."

Another factor in Mr. Clark's increasing confidence is suggested by a previously undisclosed episode at the end of last year. Mr. Clark submitted his resignation, a friend says, because he had become fed up with battling James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, and Michael K. Deaver, deputy chief of staff, over the defense budget and the president's daily schedule.

Mr. Reagan refused the resignation. Colleagues say that since deciding to stay, Mr. Clark has become increasingly willing to assert himself. "He's now willing to take more risks and be less deferential to his colleagues," says one close Reagan associate.

Private Sessions With Reagan

At the White House, Mr. Clark reserves his counsel for his daily briefing with the president alone, and this solitary manner has caused much anger and resentment among colleagues.

Colleagues observe Mr. Clark ambushing back from his private meetings with Mr. Reagan and wonder what important decisions are coming that might catch them by surprise. Senior presidential aides were among the last to know about plans for Central American military exercises last month. Their inability to answer the questions of congressional committees contributed to Mr. Reagan's recent House defeat on covert aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Mr. Clark shares one of Mr. Reagan's firmest convictions: that he was elected to reverse the failed policies of Presidents Carter, Ford

and Nixon in dealing with the Russians. To Mr. Clark, the 1970s represented "a decade of neglect for the security needs of the United States."

What happened in the last decade? Mr. Clark told the Veterans of Foreign Wars last year in Los Angeles, "was one of the greatest voluntary reversals of a global power relationship in the history of man. Do any of you believe we were more secure or more respected with a liberal foreign policy that glossed over differences with the Soviets and never stood firm on our allies? No, kiss-on-the-cheek foreign policy did not bring us closer to peace."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz says that Mr. Clark and he have had no "fundamental" policy disagreements. "He is, I think, very effectively performing this extremely tough job," Mr. Shultz says. Still, administration officials say there is widespread consternation at the State Department over its tangles with the national security adviser.

Sanctions Angered Allies

Mr. Clark has consistently placed more faith in the effectiveness of economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union. He is convinced that Soviet behavior can be modified with such sanctions.

At the State Department, economic sanctions are widely regarded as unrealistic. Most European allies have opposed them as dangerous and counterproductive. Yet last year, Mr. Clark persuaded Mr. Reagan to override the objections of then-Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and impose sanctions on European companies in an attempt to stop construction of a pipeline enabling the Russians to sell natural gas to Western Europe.

The anger among Western European nations over the sanctions was so great that it caused the most serious strain in the Atlantic alliance in years. Under pressure from Mr. Shultz, Mr. Reagan eventually lifted the restrictions.

Mr. Clark's views about the Russians and arms control break with the traditions of the past three administrations in two fundamental ways. Every recent president has taken the position that there is no greater priority than arms control negotiations. Mr. Clark disagrees, believing that other matters deserve equal attention.

In addition, Mr. Clark firmly believes the



White House photo

friend of Mr. Reagan's for 17 years, Mr. Clark has more access to the president than other White House officials.

Russians have gained such a military advantage over the United States, particularly in land-based missiles, that such negotiations must redress that balance. A key administration official says Mr. Clark "doesn't believe in arms control as an end in itself," but as a tool to eliminate Soviet superiority.

William Paul Clark was born Oct. 23, 1931, in Concord, California. In high school, he was a good student and popular football player who did well enough to get into Stanford University. He left Stanford for the University of Santa Clara, and later enrolled without a college degree at Loyola University Law School in Los Angeles. After a year, he was drafted and served for two years in Germany as an army counterintelligence agent.

He returned to Loyola with a young wife, Joan Brauner, a Czechoslovak refugee he had met in Germany, and a child to support. He worked days as an insurance adjuster and went to evening classes. He found it difficult to keep up his studies, and his dean suggested another area of study. Mr. Clark refused to quit, and without a law degree, he studied for the California bar examination and passed the second time.

Simple Approach to Government

Mr. Clark has all had been Democrats but like Mr. Reagan, Mr. Clark found himself becoming disenchanted with big government. By 1966 Mr. Clark was heading the Reagan gubernatorial campaign in California's Ventura County. After the election Mr. Reagan, who had met Mr. Clark only briefly, called on the 35-year-old lawyer to join him in Sacramento. Mr. Clark served Mr. Reagan first as cabinet secretary, coordinating state agencies, and later as executive secretary.

In the governor's office, Mr. Clark established the "minimemo," requiring all proposals to the governor to state the issues, the facts, the analysis and the recommendations. If the memorandum was more than a page long, Mr. Reagan might ignore it.

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simple approach to government could be what forces a public debate on the appropriateness of force — or the threat of it — to produce results.

Already, as the political season begins, the argument over how the United States should influence events abroad has become more contentious than it has been since the Iran hostage crisis.

After a year and a half advising Mr. Reagan behind the scenes, Mr. Clark may be forced to spend more time in the future communicating his views to the public. One way or another, the president's fortune seems more tied to Mr. Clark than ever.

... to Soviet policies.

The Washington Post

... to Soviet policies.

The Washington Post</p

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Argentina Signs \$1.5-Billion Accord With More Than 300 Lender Banks

(Continued from Page 9)

NEW YORK (UPI) — Argentina signed a new \$1.5-billion loan agreement with more than 300 banks on Tuesday, one day after the International Monetary Fund approved Argentina's decision to unfreeze its debt to Britain that it suspended during the Falklands conflict. Officials at the signing also said agreements for restructuring \$250 million in debt of the national airline, Aerolineas Argentinas, is expected to be signed by late August or early September. Debt of the national oil company, Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales, is to be rescheduled next, followed by Agua y Energia and Banco Nacional de Desarrollo, the national development bank.

The \$1.5-billion loan signing, together with a similar \$1.1-billion loan in December, is part of an overall refinancing package that covers the \$5 billion to \$6 billion of Argentina's total \$40 billion in foreign debt that matures in 1983. It includes a \$1.6-billion standby credit from the IMF, which Argentina has drawn about \$650 million.

Australia Looks at Bid for Broken Hill

MELBOURNE (Combined Dispatches) — The Australian National Companies and Securities Commission has submitted questions to Robert Holmes à Court's Wigmore Ltd. about its takeover bid for Broken Hill Proprietary Co., the commission said Tuesday.

Mr. Holmes à Court announced an unconditional takeover offer on Aug. 1 that valued BHP, Australia's largest company, at more than four million Australian dollars (\$3.5 billion). Analysts were skeptical that the bid would succeed.

Under terms of the offer, Mr. Holmes à Court, chairman of the Bell group, said a subsidiary, Wigmore, would offer two of its shares for each share of Broken Hill. Wigmore, which Bell acquired last week, is the marketer of Caterpillar Tractor equipment in Western Australia.

Judge Sets Hearing on Marc Rich

NEW YORK (NYT) — A federal judge has scheduled a special hearing for Monday to determine whether Marc Rich & Co. and Clarence A. Gitterman, the company's chairman, are conspiring to resist his repeated orders to turn over subpoenaed documents.

Marc Rich, one of the world's biggest commodities trading firms, is being investigated by a federal grand jury on charges that it evaded some taxes on at least \$20 million in profits. After much pressure, including a contempt-of-court citation and fines of \$50,000 a day, Marc Rich agreed on Aug. 5 to turn over the documents by this Friday.

But last Friday, Swiss authorities seized some of the subpoenaed documents at Marc Rich's headquarters in Zug, Switzerland. U.S. District Judge Leonard B. Sand said Monday that if Marc Rich and Gitterman were found to be colluding to thwart him, he would take steps

down both of their U.S. operations.

Shares in S. African Firm Suspended

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Shares in Rennies Consolidated Holdings were suspended at the start of trading Tuesday at the company's request, the Johannesburg Stock Exchange said.

Rennies group financial controller, Duncan Sangster, said he expects reasons for the suspension will be known in the next day or so. The shares closed Monday at 1,300 cents.

Stockbrokers said they are uncertain what is behind the new suspension but noted the company has said several times it is looking at possible acquisitions. Rennies' interests include hotels, shipping, trading and manufacturing.

Unilever Operating Profit Rises 6%

LONDON (Reuters) — Unilever said Tuesday that its second-quarter operating profit climbed 6 percent to £227 million (\$339.9 million) as sales rose 3 percent to £3.4 billion.

European results for the diversified Anglo-Dutch company were up

in last year's second quarter, with sales of consumer goods rising 1 percent. Edible fats and dairy products, food, drinks and detergents

proved particularly. Frozen products, however, were weaker.

Sony Corp. Struggling To Regain Market Share

an enduring following not only among foreign investors, who held 43 percent of the company's stock, but also among the American buying public.

The fast pace of technological development, especially in Japan, is diminishing the value of Sony's traditional strength: being first. Although Sony may still be the innovator of the industry, giant Matsushita Electric, considered the International Business Machines Corp. of consumer electronics, appears to have the muscle to dominate any sector it enters.

So it went with the Betamax. Sony was first to offer a video-cassette recorder for home use, in 1975, but Matsushita was soon in the game with its less expensive — and incompatible — VHS format.

Matsushita and Japan Victor, of which it owns 52 percent, easily made rapid gains in the market.

One reason was that the two companies, unlike name-pride Sony, had no qualms about offering their equipment for rebelling and resale by numerous American and European companies, a route that also spared the two companies marketing, distribution and inventory costs.

Today, Matsushita, which now controls 17.5 percent of the video-cassette market, supplies re-

Sony Develops New TV System

By Merrill Brown
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Sony Corp. said Tuesday it has developed a new digital television receiving system using digital processing throughout the video circuitry.

Sony officials said the company plans to start marketing TV sets incorporating the new circuitry within a year.

They said Sony developed the technology after studying ways of receiving color TV broadcast signals and processing them digitally within the receiver to improve quality.

corders sold under such American brands as General Electric, Magnavox, GTE-Sylvania, J.C. Penney and Curtis Mathes. And VHS systems by all makers hold 70 percent of the market. By contrast, Sony — which supplies equipment to only one American company, Zenith — has seen its share rapidly plunge.

In addition, the VHS manufacturers kept updating their equipment — with longer playing time, for example. Sony was slow to react. Unfortunately for Sony, the gamble did not pay off," said Darrel E. Whitten, an analyst for Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., Tokyo.

"As far as divestiture, 1-1-84 is our target date," AT&T's president, William M. Ellingson, said Monday. "We've made no changes in that."

But he added that if the strike, which began Aug. 7, were prolonged for several months, the "tight schedules" for completing complex divestiture planning assignments might be altered.

AT&T officials noted Monday

AT&T Strike Could Delay Breakup

that, although they have set Jan. 1 — the beginning of the company's fiscal year — as the target date for divestiture under the terms of the decree by U.S. District Judge Harold H. Greene, they have until late February to complete the breakup.

Although the company and the Communications Workers of America announced Monday that the two sides would hold their first formal bargaining talks Tuesday, neither side expressed hopes for a quick settlement.

"I think it's going to be a long strike," said James McCabe, an analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. Other industry analysts said they shared his prediction.

"It's difficult to negotiate job security. The company sees the opportunity to significantly reduce the labor force. They are not going to cave in."

Mr. McCabe also noted that delaying divestiture by several months could significantly alter the immediate competitive positions of the seven operating telephone companies that AT&T will spin off under its consent decree with the Justice Department. The resulting uncertainty would affect the companies' stock prices, he said.

Spokesmen for several local phone companies said Monday that their divestiture planning was continuing, particularly the complex financial restructuring. Yet some key planners on the local level are clearly altering their duties because of the strike.

For example, Dame Campbell, chief spokesman for Southwestern Bell in St. Louis, said that, when he called the divestiture network and operations planning office at his company, no one answered because most of the staff members were working on switchboards or phone installation. "Nobody is really worried right now, but if we go on for a few more weeks, it may cause problems," he said.

Among potential problems is the possibility that state regulators might be called upon to reconsider pending local rate increases or figure in the impact of the strike on those proposals.

New York's attorney general said during the weekend that New York Telephone Co. was saving \$30 million a week on labor costs during the strike and that the state's Public Service Commission ought to suspend rate tariffs and investigate the possibility of reducing local phone rates.

Exxon-China Oil Pact Is Expected

(Continued from Page 9)

should be stepped up to match growth in light and heavy industry.

"You could call it a conceptual difference of opinion," said an observer with a foreign company in Hong Kong. "The Chinese are convinced that there are tons of oil down there just waiting to be brought up, while the foreign companies think that there are only seismic indications that there is a lot of oil to be found."

For their part, Western oilmen are not encouraged by the failure of the French companies Total and Elf-Aquitaine and Japanese National Oil to find oil since they began exploration of parcels in the Gulf of Tonkin and the Bohai Gulf, respectively. These were awarded outside the general round of bidding in the spring of 1980.

So far, only Atlantic Richfield has struck oil. Arco, in another agreement signed outside the bidding, was allowed to drill in an area off Hainan Island in the South China Sea. The discovery came at the second well drilled by Arco.

Industry observers do not seem to regard Arco's find as significant.

Commenting on Exxon's decision not to spend their exploration budget as quickly as other companies, one observer said, "Why should they buy the whole farm before they know what is in it?" Already, Total is rumored to have exhausted its initial budget for exploration.

In other respects, the Chinese have stood firm. For example, although most international development contracts split the oil for 20 years after production begins, the Chinese have negotiated a 15-year period with foreign companies, including Exxon. Similarly, contracts typically allow a foreign company 10 years for exploration. The Chinese have set five years to seven years as the norm.

Exploration costs for BP, Occidental and Exxon are expected to run at about \$100 million to \$120 million each. Development costs are split between the foreign companies and the Chinese at a ratio of 49 to 51.

So far, what has determined the success of one company bidding over another has been what an oilman called the "X-factor," meaning offers of technology transfer

and training of Chinese by the foreign company. Because it is in the "X-factor" clauses that the companies may have given the most concessions to the Chinese, oilmen are reluctant to discuss the details.

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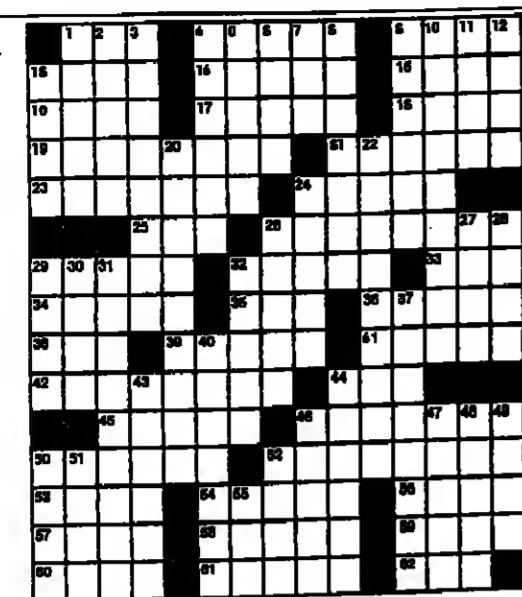
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Exploration costs for BP, Occidental and Exxon are expected to run at about \$100 million to \$120 million each. Development costs

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- Current mess.
- Pre-Cortés
- Mountain
- Atmospheric condition
- Ice sheet
- Place to get hot
- Former
- "Matchin' 'n' Macin' "
- Learned
- Closely like
- Ones that persuade
- Scrip
- Herolne of "Fievel"
- Trained
- Place to get some sleep
- Clergyman
- Instrument for Back
- Geometric figure
- Inhabitant of Suffix
- Triste"
- Fleur-de-lis
- digitatum
- Lyon friend
- Barnyard sound
- Well regarded
- "The Saw Paris"

DOWN

- Bring in agreement
- "Cane," 1961 film
- Some of the nightshades
- James' "The Papers"
- Marathon, e.g.
- Cast
- Bag carriers

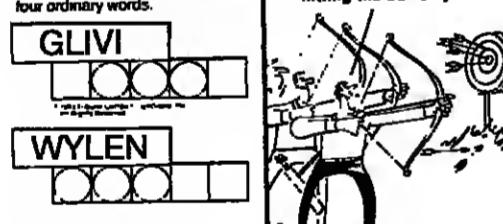
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: HOOSE ROACH POWERO TREATY Answer: A mistake found in terrorism—"ERROR."

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST

FRANKFURT: Showers. Temp. 26-31°C. Wind: N. 20-30 km/h. WET. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 20-24°C. Partly cloudy, 20-24°C. PARIS: Foggy early, storms later. Temp. 27-31 (31-37). ROME: Partly cloudy, 26-30°C. TEL AVIV: Partly cloudy, 26-30°C. TAIPEI: Partly cloudy, 26-30°C. HONG KONG: Thunderstorms. Temp. 32-34 (31-37). MANILA: Rain. Temp. 29-32 (31-34). SEOUL: Showers. Temp. 32-34 (31-37). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 29-31 (31-34). TOKYO: Showers. Temp. 32-34 (31-37).

c-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; s-sunny

PEANUTS



B-17



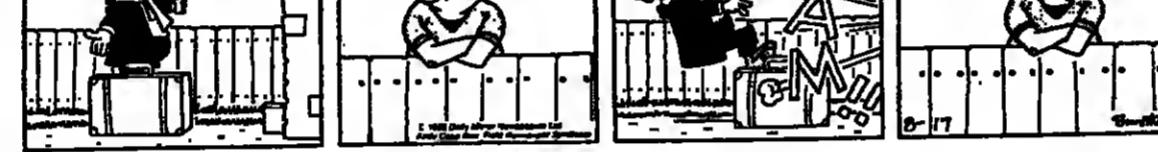
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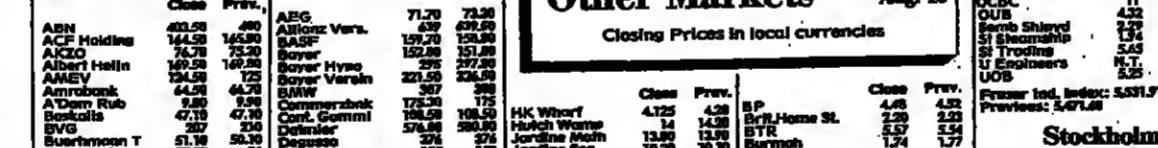
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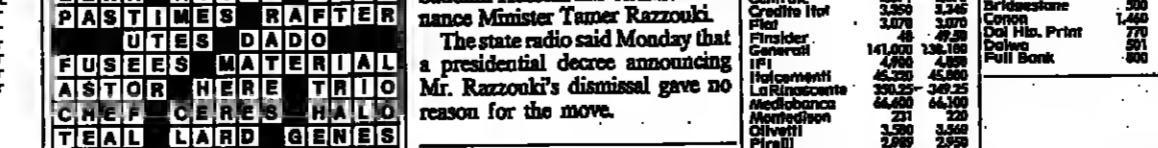
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Solution to Previous Puzzle

HATS FROGS TRAP

ERAT ROUSE WIDE

LENA ATTAR OOZE

PASTIMES RAFTER

UTEES DADO

FUSES MATERIAL

ASTOR HERE TRIO

CHEF CERES HALO

TEAL LARD GENES

ORDINARY SESIDE

SEST PORE

SHREWS PESTERED

POUR IDEAS SAVE

OUST CIRCE ARIA

TREY SPEED WEILL

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POUR IDEAS SAVE

SPORTS

Soccer's 3 Budding Stars Jump From Obscurity to the Riches of Life at the Top

LONDON — What price star quality? At the dawning of a new European soccer season, it becomes acutely clear that even a team sport desperately needs personalities. It needs stars, the way the stage needs an Oliver, the Ballet a Nureyev, the Olympics a Carl Lewis or a Mary Decker.

And though we are not yet through the era when negative tactics suffocate individuality, it remains inescapable and inevitable that the goalscorer has a head start in the personal popularity stakes.

Established (or almost established) heroes have something to prove. Diego Maradona, after a tour-torn World Cup and a first season in Europe dominated by illness, starts again with Barcelona. Zico is now in Europe, in the late summer of his career. The Brazilians about to test near genius in Fiorentina in Italy.

There, too, Michel Platini and Paolo Rossi must try to retrieve reputations. And in West Germany even Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, now with the Dene-Soren Leroy instead of the retired Paul Breitner to inspire him, has to reiterate that the fresh news and wholeness of his talents are still effective.

But, like any living entertainment, soccer also must generate new stars, and right now the spotlight is focused on three goalscorers facing higher challenges — Charlie Nicholas, who transferred from Celtic in Scotland to Arsenal of London for £750,000 (\$1.2 million) this summer; Dieter Schatzschneider, the new striker of European champion club Hamburg; and Careca of Brazil who, with so many talents having migrated from South America to Europe, has the gifts and the urge to grow into his continent's No. 1 home bird.

Nicholas, 21, was the darling of Glasgow last season. He came back from a broken leg to score 52 goals, phenomenal in any company and, with his contract at an end and the wealthy suitors queuing at the door, was irresistibly bound to be plucked out of the small, but impassioned, Scottish pool.

Only his choice of club came as a surprise. Last March he had scored on his international debut a goal of indelible brilliance, allowing the

convicted him that it will change the boring but effectively methodical style of the last 12 years to give him freedom of expression. Something, certainly, must change: Arsenal on Nicholas. Let us hope that the goalscorer gets more out of his move than his reported £125,000 basic wage (the highest in Britain) and the burgeoning endorsement deals in boots, cars and newspaper columns.

The air of vulnerability around Nicholas makes Schatzschneider seem like a big boy by comparison. Hailed as West Germany's new "bomber" (after Gerd Müller), Dieter Schatzschneider has yet to play in the elite Bundesliga, though he has leapfrogged to join the champion Hamburg.

He arrives as the ready-made replacement for Horst Hrbusch, the immensely international center forward who captained Hamburg to the blue ribbon of European club competition this spring. Schatzschneider doesn't suffer inferiority complex.

He stands almost as tall as the "monster" Hrbusch, being 6 foot 1 inch and weighing 196 pounds. But where Hrbusch used the power and height of his physique, Schatzschneider admits his heading is comparatively innocuous. Yet, in the West German second division and for two different clubs last season his instinctive awareness near goal, his deceptively quick reflexes and accurate shooting, collected more than 50 goals.

Schatzschneider began that season with Hamburg, moved to Fortuna Cologne when his employers couldn't afford his wages, and to boot represented the West German Olympic team in a friendly against Eintracht Frankfurt.

ball to drop over his shoulder, flicking it up to waist high with a deft touch of his right foot, and, notwithstanding a physical challenge, volleying the ball with his left foot into the top corner of the Swiss net.

A goal in a million for a young man on his way to millionaire status. Charlie Nicholas (Scotland) Limited and his agent — always the clinging agent — began sifting the offers, both commercial and career.

He turned down Liverpool, Britain's most successful club, it seems because he did not relish the challenge of following his idol Kenny Dalglish. He rejected Manchester United, the country's most glamorous club, because (according to his ghosted newspaper explanation) he was less than impressed by the manager, Ron Atkinson.

He had to wait to Inter Milan's offer of £200,000 a year for four years, saying obscurely that his Glasgow roots precluded not to be made financially secure by his mid-twenties but to go on improving his soccer.

And he opted for Arsenal who, says Charlie,

The match ended 2-2; Schatzschneider scored twice.

Of the six premier clubs in pursuit of him, Hamburg, with the departed Hrbusch bowing to age and an offer of £300,000, won. The player will know by now that his new boss, the dour Austrian Ernst Happel, is no more a lover of free spirits than Arsenal's coach Don Howe.

Happel's new recruit, by his own admission, detests fitness routines and cross country drives and smokes, and sees his job as nothing but a finisher. "Some players," Schatzschneider shrugs, "are fantastic in practice but useless in a match. I'm the complete opposite." Pre-match fueling of ham and bacon and loads of coke are part of what makes him what he is — a rare goalscorer.

Careca is different again. Born Antonio de Oliveira Filho on Oct. 5, 1960, his trade name in Brazil is taken from a famous clown. But there is little amusement in this Careca, and not too much of the conjurer that Brazilians traditionally are with the ball.

Yet he is the goalscorer who might so easily be a devastating and explosive forward as he is. His goals were neither pretty nor intricate, but the sharp deadly thrusts of a piranha. The chances came and, snap, they were taken. Careca, even in a poor Brazilian team distracted by defensive neurosis, was the won success of the tour.

"You have not yet seen his full potential," promises Mario Travaglini, the coach of São Paulo where Careca plays. Travaglini sees his center forward as an emerging Tostao, one of Brazil's 1970 greats. When both Valencia and Inter Milan (again) asked São Paulo's price for Careca, they were told £2 million.

Careca has said that he will remain in Brazil until the 1986 World Cup, after that his son of a top class player and offspring of an infant

Paulo where Careca plays. Travaglini sees his center forward as an emerging Tostao, one of Brazil's 1970 greats. When both Valencia and Inter Milan (again) asked São Paulo's price for Careca, they were told £2 million.

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OBSERVER

The Monies Maker

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I have been puzzling all morning about the distinction between money and monies. The question arises because of a contract I am asked to sign. If it is fulfilled adequately, I shall receive monies. If not, I shall have to pay monies.

What are these monies? They sound suspiciously like a new variety of flower, the result of crossing chrysanthemums and peonies perhaps. I'm being crotchety, of course, for I know very well what monies are. Monies are money. Or should it be, monies is money?

For months now I have heard politicians talking about monies. Lawyers, I gather, talk about nothing else. "All monies accruing," "such monies remaining," "those monies so postulated" — phrases like these have become commonplace among people whose lives were once dedicated to money. Now those lives are dedicated to monies.

I don't like monies. I like money.

I don't worship money, but I could if I had enough of it to know before, because you can worship money and still feel respectfully monochromic.

But I could never worship monies, no matter how many of them I had. Worshiping monies would be pagan. Imagine what people would say as you traveled from altar to altar: "Can you believe that barbarian worships 17 monies?"

Another reason I like money is that it makes it a lot easier being a parent. When a child says, "Please give me some money," you can give him a nickel and he will go away contented.

Introduce monies into the relationship and it gets complicated. For example:

"Please give me some monies." You come across with a nickel.

"You only gave me one of the monies."

"How many monies do you think you're entitled to, kid?"

"How about all monies accruing, or at least such monies remaining?"

When you reprimand this greedy tyke with "money is the root of all evil," he doesn't have much area for arguing.

But if money is turned into mon-

ies, and you have to say, "monies are the root of all evil," it's a cinch the child is going to say, "which monies?"

You don't know which monies are the root of all evil, do you? And naturally you don't want a child to discover there's something you don't know, so you say, "Those monies so postulated are the root of all evil."

And the child says, "What does 'postulated' mean?"

Even if you know what "postulated" means, how are you going to explain postulating to a child without missing your favorite TV show?

Speaking of which, let me postulate an all-to-common social experience; to wit, a sidewalk encounter with an armed citizen who says, "Give me the money." You give him the money, he exits, and your only problem is to decide whether to bore the police with the tale.

But now, suppose be approaches, armament on display, and says, "Give me the monies." Is he going to be pacified by the contents of your wallet and change pocket?

I think he's going to say, "You don't understand, Jack. It's monies that make the world go round. Let's march up to your place where I can partake of such monies remaining." I think you're going to have a hard time getting him out of your place without handing over the TV set, the Cuisinart and your favorite monies.

These are only a few of the reasons I dislike monies. There are plenty more. For example, I don't want innocent children reading about impoverished dukes who marry heiresses for their monies. Though you find the occasional greedy duke, most are as decent as the next chap. Why poison young minds against them by suggesting that one monies is insufficient to attract them to the heiress population?

Another reason I prefer money is that monies talks, and when monies talks people listen because they can hear it. This is because there are not hundreds of monies talking simultaneously.

But this contract must be signed, and signed at once, so enough of this dawdling. Time is monies.

New York Times Service

By Susan Simpson
International Herald Tribune

EDINBURGH — Jimmy Boyle still chuckles about the first time he took a driver's test.

"I was told I failed because of undue hesitancy," he says. "I had never been accused of that before in my life."

Boyle, 39, was once known as Scotland's most dangerous criminal. In 1967, after two acquittals on murder charges, he was found guilty of a Glasgow gangland killing and sentenced to life in prison. Behind bars, he quickly acquired a reputation as one of the toughest, angriest characters that the Scottish authorities had ever encountered. Savage acts accurred with the years.

Then came the transformation. Boyle was moved to an experimental Special Unit at Barlinnie Prison in Glasgow. The idea was to deal with violent prisoners in a humane environment.

Boyle took up sculpting and writing with the same fierce energy that he once directed against the system. His autobiography, "A Sense of Freedom," was published in 1977. A sequel, "The Pain of Confinement," is to be published soon.

Boyle was released from prison last November after serving every day of a recommended 15-year term. When the doors clanged shut behind him, he walked straight into a shower of attention. The "hard man" of Scotland became the most celebrated rehabilitated criminal in the world.

Now, Boyle rarely misses an opportunity to call for a reform of the Scottish penal system. He is driven by a belief, born in the Special Unit, that there are more effective methods outside the "institutional straitjackets," to deal with society's victims, whether they are prisoners or the young heroin addicts he is currently working with in Edinburgh's disadvantaged communities.

"To go in there and listen to the screws say, 'Call me by my first name, sit down and tell us your problems,' was crazy," Boyle said. He laughed, and the scar that snaked down the side of his neck whitened. He now believes in the Special Unit as a bold and imaginative concept and is well aware of himself being a textbook case of what a creative approach to the penal system can achieve.

"The unit was about politicizing people," he said. "When I say that, I mean giving them insight, letting them see the background, where they came from, how much they played a part in getting where they were and at the same time letting them see the wider aspects, the pressures that played a part in that . . . they got a broader outlook on life which they'd never had before."

Boyle's sculptures alone are evidence of that. They dominate the living room of the Victorian house here where he and his wife, Sarah, live. A chiseled face, long and lean, is in the front window. On a chest nearby sits one of his earliest works: a frail, wooden figure surrounded by bars; it is the

"Social Sculpture"

After 15 Years in Prison, Jimmy Boyle Has Some Definite Ideas on Reform and Is Putting Them Into Practice

statement of a man who spent 15 years in solitary confinement.

"For a while I was kept naked, inside a cage, inside a cell," he said. The prison guards "were doing things like making noises to keep me awake at night. I was on the verge of cracking. Every time they came in I was terrified, but I could never let them see that. So I'd walk up to one of them and say, 'Come on, put your stick over my head. Come on.'"

He stood up to demonstrate how he taunted the guards — the "screws" — and tensed for a blow, his muscled figure etched against the wall.

One day the guards ordered Boyle out of his cell, told him to get dressed and took him to the experiments' Special Unit. "I thought, 'What is this place?' The stepping-stone to the state mental hospital? One of my biggest fears was that I would end up in the mental hospital."

Boyle said he was terrified and confused by the sudden compassion. All his life, from his days as a street-smart kid in a Glasgow tenement, Boyle had been conditioned to think of police, hence prison guards, as the enemy.

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Boyle's ideas about penal reform rest on the belief that prisoners should be taught accountability, since "a whole lot of people in prison never really look at their offenses and the implications of them" and responsibility, because "you can't take all responsibility away from people and expect them to come out of prison and be more responsible."

He leaned forward in his chair, speaking urgently, to paint a picture of radical change.

"We can no longer tolerate prisons that are isolated institutions," he continued. "I think most of the guys who are there should be open to the community so that people could come in from the neighborhoods, sit down and talk about the break-in of the stolen motorcycle. I would say to these guys, 'You're either a part of this community or you're not.'

Boyle checked his words long enough to concede that his scheme may not be the answer for every prisoner. But without drastic revisions along the lines of the Special Unit, he insisted, the traditional penal system would remain "a danger to society."

The Special Unit supplied Boyle with a model, not only for penal reform but also for the disadvantaged communities where he is working on his own to help teen-agers beset by a host of problems from unemployment to inadequate education. The worst problem, in his opinion, is heroin addiction, which he believes has reached crisis proportions in the city.

"If you were to ask the social work department what to do about it," he said, "they would say we need more social workers in there. That's the last thing we need. What is needed is for local people to help themselves in local centers."

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Susan Simpson
Author/sculptor Jimmy Boyle: "I'm still angry but I've learned how to channel my anger."

The former U.S. astronaut James Irwin hopes he will "find something interesting" during his second ascent of Mount Ararat, the legendary site of Noah's ark. "We believe that the ark is at the edge of the ice so we will not go to the top," Irwin said in Ankara. Irwin arrived in the Turkish capital Sunday and plans to leave today for the 16,946-foot (5,165-meter) mountain. "I searched from southeast to northeast last year and I will be searching the east and the north side this time," he said. Irwin's first try last August was cut short when he fell from a glacier after straying onto the northern face and had to be carried down on horseback. This time, Irwin, who spent three days on the moon during the Apollo-15 mission in 1971, is determined to make it safely up the slopes of the mountain, which is 30 kilometers (18 miles) from the Turkish-Soviet frontier. Irwin will be accompanied by a team of 18 climbers, including his wife and son. At present, another American group led by Raymond Jewell of Livermore, California, is on its way to the summit.

The oceanfront estate of Clare Booth Luce in Hawaii, where she has played host to three presidents, has been sold to a Japanese buyer for \$3.6 million, according to state records. Luce, 80, a former ambassador to Italy and widow of Henry Luce, founder of *Time* magazine, has moved to Washington to serve on President Ronald Reagan's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

The 14-year-old home has been the scene of gatherings that included Reagan, Vice President George Bush and former presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford. It had been on the market for \$425 million. Officials involved in the sale refused to name the buyer, but records list the purchaser as the Topeka-based Blue Chip Corp.

A 67-year-old Alabama woman who routed eight muggers with a pistol was arrested on a weapons charge in New York because one of the would-be thieves complained to police. The suspected muggers were also arrested. Roberta Leonard of Sylacauga, Alabama, who has beaten and walked with the aid of a cane, said she had been robbed on her first visit to New York and had no intention of letting it happen again. "I told them, 'If you don't leave me alone, you'll get this,'" said Leonard, referring to her handgun. She arrived on a misdeemeanor weapons charge, and released on her own recognizance to await a hearing. She said the gun she was carrying was not loaded. She could face up to a year in prison if convicted.

Police said she arrived in New York Sunday to attend to the affairs of her brother who died recently. At the Port Authority Bus Terminal near Times Square, police said, eight muggers, including two 15-year-old girls, surrounded her and started tugging at her belongings. Police said she pulled the .32-caliber revolver from her handbag. As the alleged muggers fled, one made the mistake of stopping a Port Authority police officer to complain they were being harassed by a woman with a gun. "I think they could have gotten away with it if they didn't call attention to it," said a Port Authority spokeswoman. Leonard told police she had been robbed of \$140 during her last visit to New York, in June.

The actor James Stewart will finish a series of radiation treatments for basal cell carcinoma in Los Angeles today. "Jimmy has been going to St. John's Hospital every morning for 15-minute treatments for the past three weeks," his wife, Gloria, said. "He's really quite minor, but his face does look like dog food after the treatment. He goes to the office every day and he isn't in any

pain. He has been free for less than a year he has had little time to dwell on the possibilities of defeat, or to pick up on his sculpturing. 'I'd love to get my tools and spend days on it,' he said wistfully, running his eyes over the collection in the room. Then he smiled. "But I think of what I do now as social sculpture."

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